camphor, which was below the minimum tolerance of not less than 19 percent of camphor provided by the United States Pharmacopoeia for camphorated oil.

The lot labeled, "Camphorated Oil Not U. S. P.", was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, since it yielded less than 19 percent, namely, not more than 15.8 percent of camphor; whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that the product should yield not less than 19 percent of camphor, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to both lots for the reason that certain statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, appearing on the bottle label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatism and swelling of breast and joints.

On April 3, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of $75.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24651. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment, soap liniment, Stoke's Expectorant, sweet spirit of niter, and milk of magnesia. U. S. v. Standard Drug Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $60. (F. & D. no. 33902. Sample nos. 6442–B, 6443–B, 51832–A, 52060–A, 52062–A, 52064–A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drug preparations sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary, which failed to conform to the standard established by those authorities. One of the products, sweet spirit of niter, contained ethyl nitrite materially in excess of the amount declared on the label.

On May 15, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Standard Drug Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about November 13, 1933, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York of quantities of soap liniment, Stoke's Expectorant, and sweet spirit of niter; on or about November 16, 1933, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York of a quantity of chloroform liniment; and on or about July 16 and July 26, 1934, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania of quantities of milk of magnesia, which products were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled, variously: "Chloroform Liniment, USP [or "Soap Liniment", "Stoke's Expectorant", "Sweet Spirit of Nitre", or "Milk of Magnesia"] * * * Standard Drug Company Pharmaceutical Chemists Newark, New Jersey."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they were sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said authorities in the following respects: The chloroform liniment contained less than 31.5 grams of camphor, namely, not more than 24.0 grams of camphor per 1,000 cubic centimeters, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that camphor liniment shall contain not less than 31.5 grams of camphor per 1,000 cubic centimeters. The soap liniment contained less than 45 grams, namely, not more than 33.3 grams of camphor per 1,000 cubic centimeters; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that soap liniment shall contain not less than 45 grams of camphor per 1,000 cubic centimeters. Stoke's Expectorant contained less than 17.5 grams, namely, not more than 12.66 grams of ammonium carbonate per 1,000 cubic centimeters; whereas the National Formulary provides that Stoke's Expectorant shall contain not less than 17.5 grams of ammonium carbonate per 1,000 cubic centimeters. The sweet spirit of niter contained more than 4.5 percent, namely, not less than 5.53 percent of ethyl nitrite; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that sweet spirit of niter shall contain not more than 4.5 percent of ethyl nitrite. The milk of magnesia contained less than 7 percent of magnesium hydroxide, samples taken from the two shipments containing not more than 6.41 percent and 6.38 percent of magnesium hydroxide, respectively; whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that milk of magnesia shall contain not less than 7 percent of magnesium hydroxide; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the articles was not declared on the containers. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the articles fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that they were

represented to be products which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary, and the sweet spirit of niter was labeled as containing 17.5 grams of ethyl nitrite per fluid ounce; whereas the articles did not conform to the standard laid down in the said authorities and the sweet spirit of niter contained ethyl nitrite in excess of the amount declared.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Chloroform Liniment USP", "Soap Liniment (Linimentum Saponis U. S. P.)", "Stoke's Expectorant (Mistura Pectorallis Stoke's N. F.)", 'Sweet Spirit of Nitre (Spirit of Nitrous Ether U. S. P.) * * * Ethyl Nitrite 17.5 grs. to oz.)", and "Milk of Magnesia, U. S. P.", borne on the labels, were false and misleading.

On May 24, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of $60.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24652. Adulteration and misbranding of solution citrate magnesia. U. S. v. Roma Extract Co. and Joseph Graceffa. Pleas of nolo contendere. Fines, $10. (F. & D. no. 33924. Sample no. 58074–A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of solution citrate of magnesia which did not conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and which was not labeled to indicate its own standard of strength, quality, and purity.

On March 29, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Roma Extract Co., a corporation, and Joseph Graceffa, Boston, Mass., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about March 21, 1934, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island, of a quantity of solution citrate of magnesia which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Solution Citrate Magnesia"; (wrapper) "Effervescing Solution Citrate of Magnesia * * * (Not U. S. P. * * * Roma Extract Company Boston Mass."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in that authority, since it contained less than 1.5 grams, namely, not more than 0.93 gram of magnesium oxide per 100 cubic centimeters; less than 9.5 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 1.3 cubic centimeters of half-normal sodium hydroxide was required to neutralize the acid in 10 cubic centimeters of the article; less than 28 cubic centimeters, namely, not more than 3.55 cubic centimeters of half-normal sulphuric acid was required to neutralize the ash obtained from 10 cubic centimeters of the article, and it contained magnesium sulphate, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that solution of magnesium citrate shall contain in each 100 cubic centimeters magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 gram of magnesium oxide; that 10 cubic centimeters of the solution shall require not less than 9.5 cubic centimeters of half-normal sodium hydroxide for neutralization of the free acid; that not less than 28 cubic centimeters of half-normal sulphuric acid shall be required to neutralize the ash obtained from 10 cubic centimeters of the solution, and precludes magnesium sulphate as a normal constituent of solution citrate of magnesia, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it was represented to be solution citrate of magnesia; whereas it contained magnesium sulphate which is not found in solution citrate of magnesia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, (label) "Solution Citrate of Magnesia" and (bottle) "Solution Citrate Magnesia", were false and misleading, since the said statements represented that the article was solution citrate of magnesia; whereas it was not, but was a mixture composed in part of magnesium sulphate. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was a mixture composed in part of magnesium sulphate prepared in imitation of solution citrate of magnesia, and was offered for sale and sold under the name of another article, namely, solution citrate of magnesia.

On April 15, 1935, pleas of nolo contendere were entered on behalf of the defendants and the court imposed fines in the total amount of $10.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*